## TWO BOSTON FAIRS.

COMING DISPLAYS OF FOREIGN AND HOME PRODUCTS.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Boston, Mass., Aug. 17 .- Two expositions are to be held in this city, each opening early in September, which together will make something akin to that tworld's Fair which Boston had in mind a year or two ago, but decided not to hold. One of these is to be a great bazaar at which the manufactured goods and art yorks of all nations are to be on exhibition, and also for sale. The preparations for this experimental mercantile exhibition are so far advanced that some idea may be had of its mportance. Europe, Asia, Africa and the tales of the sea will be well represented by art works, fabrics of all kinds, curies, and that multitude of things which cunning Parisian confectioners have devised to tickle the palates of all peoples. The products of the best vineyards of Europe, the bog lewelry, linens and cooliens of Ireland, the fancy work of France, Germany and Italy, the strange conceptions of Oriental artists, are to be displayed in much greater profusion than at Phila-delphia in 1876. Taken all in all, this bazzar of all foreign nations will be a great show and enlarge that taste for household decorative art which was engendered by the Centennial Exposition. This fair is to be held in the large building of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanles' Association on Huntington-ave.

A five minutes' walk on the same theroughfare brings one to the equally extensive building of the New-England Manufacturers and Mechanics' Institute, a corpo-ration in which some 1,200 leading manufacturers and ration in water some 1,200 leading manufacturers and merchants of New-England are shareholders, and of which Mr. John L. Little, long the leading man of the Pacific Mills, is the president. The coming fair will be the third held by the Institute, and will surpass both its redecessors in its value to the whole country. It may he well to say that this Institute was chartered as an educational enterprise and that its managers have faithfully adhered to the ideas which led to its foundation. They believed that if 'New-England would maintain its long established reputation as a great hive of manufacturing industries, it must have an institution to which its mechanics and artisans could from time to time resort to see whatever was new in their several callings, and to compare notes with each other as to the merits of socalled improvements in tools, machines and processes.

They therefore crected their building, supplied it with the needed power and appliances, and then invited the United States to exhibit here annually. Last year they induced several Southern railroad corporations to repeat on a larger scale the exhibits of the natural resources of the South which attracted great attention and excited no little wonderment at the Atlanta Cotton Exposition. These proved to be the chief attractions of the fair, drawing to it great numbers of people from New-England, the Middle States and Canads. Encouraged by the result of that effort, the Institute sent invitations to the Southern States to bring to Boston this year full displays of their natural resources, and that they might have a spur to competition, they also invited the several systems of railways which extend from the Mississippi to the Panific coast, to make similar displays for the States and Territories they traversed. A speedy and cordial re-sponse was given to these invitations, and now the evince of the work that has been done in remote sections of the Union is beginning to be seen in the numberless heavy packages that are daily received at the Institute.

heavy packages that are daily received at the institute. The first State to appear through its accredited agent is North Carolina, which has sent forward Dr. C. W. Dabney, the chemist of its agricultural department, to arrange its display. The Old North State has secured a space 150 by 50 feet in the centre of the main floor, and will occurry the whole of it with its timbers ores, minwill occupy the whole of it with its timbers, ores, minerals and agricultural products, and with specimens of the skill of its manufacturers. Scientists unite in pro-nouncing this State one of peculiar interest, because in its vegetation extremes meet and blend, the flora of the temperate and tropical regions of the Atlantic coast both flourishing in its climate and soil. Minerals and eres of nearly every kind also abound, and nearly every metal of commercial importance can be obtained from its mines. In the timber collection gathered from all parts of the State are 100 sections of tree trunks, some tenormous diameter. From the coast counties there are cypress and pine trees, the latter showing the cuttings made at various times by the turpentine distillers. With these there will be a still and all other appliances used in that industry which was once supposed to be the only one in which the North Carolinhaus ever ettaged, and which wen for them the odd appellation of "tar heels." When the gold, sliver, copper, iron and marble which the State authorities have collected and sent to this city shall all be arranged; the timbers and finished boards put in place; the wheat, corn and other cereals surrounded by the tobacco of the golden belt; and the bottled wines of four vineyards be formed into pyramids, those who visit this fair will have their eyes opened to the fact that pitch, tar and turpentine "are small items of the great natural resources of North Carolina. are eypress and pine trees, the latter showing the cut-

opened to the fact that pitch, at a simple plants of small items of the great natural resources of North Carolina.

The ladies' committee of the fair, under the presidency of Mrs. Julia Ward Browe, has prepared an exhibit of the work of New-England women that will astonish all who see it. While not so great numerically as the display made at the Centennial Exhibition in the Woman's Pavilion, it will surpass that celebrated illustration of the obidity of our countrywomen in many respects, for it will show how many new avenues have been spened to them and what advances they have made in both artistic and domestic handlwork since 1876.

As a part of its educational idea, the Institute pays special attention to processes, and at the coming, as in former fairs, it will have a large number of machines in motion, thus showing bow many things in common daily use are made. This feature, always attractive to Americans, is peculiarly so to the New-England people, who like to know the how, why and wherefore of everything. It has become the practice of mary leading manufacturers to send their foremen and skilled workmen to append a day or two at the fair, the employers paying expenses and continuing wages in the belief that the knowledge their men acquire will be of sufficient value to their business to more than pay the cost.

Governor Butler will preside at the opening ceremonies on the 5th of September. Invitations have been sent to many Governors and Commissioners of Agriculture to be present. General Francis A. Walker has consented to be the orator of the day, and the Rev. Edward Everett Hale to act as chapiain.

BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE.

FESTIVITIES IN THE WILDERNESS-A MASQUERADE BALL AND A CARNIVAL.

IFROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE, Adirondacks, Aug. 13. -Blue Mountain Lake, 1,800 feet above the level of the sea, is not a large sheet of water, but it is a beautiful one. It is encircled by mountains, chief among which is "Old Blue," whose sides are covered with hemlock and arbor vite. A place with such natural advantages quickly enlarges its circle of admirers, and it is a matter of course that this sesson it has received more visitors than ever before. The locality is not easy of access, a thirty-mile stage or buckboard ride from the terminus of the Adirondack Railroad deterring many from visiting it. Still at the present time there are about 300 visitors

boards come in laden with passengers. Doards come in laden with passengers.

The men are in the minority here. They pass their time in fishing, hunting, billiards or lounging, or if inclined join with the ladies in boating, tennis, howling, dancing, etc. The ladies just now are engaged in preparation for a fair on Friday next for the benefit of THE TRIBUNE Fresh-Air Fund.

at the Prospect House, and every evening the back-

The week just closed comprised some special features in the way of amusements. On Tuesday there was a guides' boat-race in canoes, rowed in heats of ten boats each, a distance of two miles. The first two prizes of \$50 and \$25 were won by guides Higgins and Fifield. On Wednesday prizes were given to the colored servan's of the house who were successful in a suck-race, the tug of war, climbing a greased pole, walking an inclined pole and a tub race. These contests were of the most amus-ing character. One Philadelphia lady is said to have taughed herself sick at the spectacle. On Thursday baving on board Giesmann's band towed about thirty boats filled with ladies and gentlemen around the lake The boats were decorated with Chinese lanterns, flags and evergreens. Fireworks and bonfires illuminated the lake, cannon were fired, and the scene was one of brilllaney and beauty. On Friday there were shooting

lake, cannon were fired, and the scene was one of brilllancy and beauty. On Friday there were shooting
matches for ladies and gentlemen. The former was won
by Mrs. F. C. Burant, of New-York, and the latter by
George A. French, of New-York.

The festivities culminated in a masquerade and fancy
dress bail on Saturday evening in the spacious pariors
of the Prospect House, brilliantly illuminated by electric
lights-this hotel having introduced electric lights into
every nom. The procession of masqueraders entered
the main parior at about 9 o'clock. Among the characters represented were Mand Muller, by Mrs. C. C.
Marsh, of New-York; Carmen, by Mrs. R. E. Bonner, of
New-York; Red Witch, by Mrs. W. E. Eisenbroy, of
Paliadelphia; Roman Peasant, by Mrs. F. C. Burant, of
New-York; Baby, by Miss May Corwin, of Binghandon;
Country Girl, by Miss Louise Bixby, of New-York; Lady
Fearle, by Miss McConike, of Troy; Spanish Girl, by Miss
Minnie McConike; Woman in White, by Mrs. Mclivaine,
of Paliadelphia; Lady Jaue, by Miss Eisenbroy; Indian
Girl, by Miss Harris, of Albany; Neapolitan Girl, by Miss
Chase, of New-York; Fisher Girl, by Miss Thayer, of
Albany; Japanese Lady, by Miss Endicatt, The Farmer's
Thin Daughters, by Mrs. William Bryce, of New-York; and
Mrs. C. P. Hemenway, of Boston; French Cooks, by H.
L. Bonner and F. C. Durant, of New-York; a Balloon, by W. H. Elsenbrey, of Philadelphia; Dude,
by W. Cassard, of New-York; a Cavaller, by Mr.
McConike, of Troy; Brigand, by G. A. French, of
New-York; a Schoolboy, by H. M. Durant, of New-York,
and a Yankee Farmer, by Mr. Foster, of New-York,
and a Yankee Farmer, by Mr. Foster, of New-York,
and a Yankee Farmer, by Mr. Foster, of New-York,
fone of the children also appeared in character, one
of the costumes were elegant and some were
coccedingly comical. Among the spectators were Mr.
and Mrs. C. P. Grarke, Mrs. C. L. Trilany, Mrs. Louis
Triany, W. H. Heldane, Mr. and Mrs. S. Otts Lavlagstor, Miss Livingston, the Rev. Dr. Conkling and
hamity, R. W. Griswold and family, W

family, Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Wing and family, and Mr. and Mrs. George Moller, of New-York; Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Lane, of Troy; Verplanek Colvin, of Albany; General E. G. Seymour, of Saratoga; Judge Schuyler and family, of Easton; Dr. Lutkens and family, of Jersey City; Mr. and Mrs. George; Boker 22d Mrs. and Miss Harrison, of Philadelphia.

THE CHAUTAUQUA IDEA.

HOW IT IS BEING CARRIED OUT. A STUPENDOUS PROGRAMME-TEACHERS, LEARNERS AND METHODS.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Aug. 17 .- It is difficult -almost impossible-for a "barbarian" to realize the amount of work being done here. The programme of the season is an extensive one, covering a page and a half of The Assembly Herald. It sets forth an array of conferences, of lectures, scientific, literary and practical; of matinees, class studies and exercises, which is appalling to the uninitiated. Yet the whole scheme will undoubtedly be carried out as of old. Dr. J. H. Vincent, the Superintendent of Instruction, is as active and vigor ous as ever, and with the president, Lewis Miller, is pushing forward the great Chautauqua University which is their ideal. The sway of the Chautauqua Literary Scientific Circle has been steadily extending wherever Americans are to be found. On the opening night letter was received from Guatemala announcing the establishment of a branch of the organization there, and similar ramifications have already reached Japan and many ports of the Orient. Several of the Oceanic isles contribute to swell the number of those who are making

Chantauqua their alma mater.

And this is in exact line with the ideas of Dr. Vincent and Lewis Miller. "We wish," said the Superintendent of Instruction the other day, "to make Chautauqua the centre whither the graduates of our Literary Scientific Circle shall direct their thought and feeling as to an alma mater. You would be surprised to learn, too, how deeply the feeling has taken hold upon them. They return here each year with the memories of their past work and the hopes attending their future studies with them. Are we to found a university here ! Well, that is an ideal with us; but do not bring it out too strongly. All good things grow slowly. One thing you may say. We shall not use any old institution of learning as a nucleus, as has been stated regarding the Mount Union Seminary of Ohio. We are building up from the foundation. A boys' school, where we can have three hours work and five hours' play, has been spoken of, and this may be established here. But time will be required."
While such plans are being held in mind, the actual work in science, literature, art and religion is going on. METHODS OF WORK.

For one whose sympathies are here, or even for an observer, it is a pleasure to note the enthusiasm shown in the various centres of interest. The normal work is an important feature, and in this field the Rev. B. T. Vinent is considered almost beyond compare. He is as active as his brother, and has the intuition and method which fit one to be an instructor-I was about to say of youth, but old and young mingle in such happy profusion in their studies that age seems annihilated. This is one of the pleasant features here. Mothers and daughters are pursuing the same studies, and women with gray hairs come up for their diplomas and receive them with the same satisfaction which fills the minds and hearts of their children.

The Normal Pavilion, where Drs. Huribut and Worden are the instructors, is now in full operation. A visit here of a morning or an afternoon, while the cool airs envelop the tent and the trees gently away without, is gratifying. The whole Normal Department is upon a higher plan this year than before. The intermediate class meets in the Temple. A new course in Bible history is one of the features of the work. A phase of student life is the children's class, which meets at 8 a. m., and over which the Rev. B. T. Vincent presides. Frank Beard (nobody here would recognize him as Francis; is always on hand to illustrate the subject matter with a few strokes of chalk upon the blackboard, by which he deftly gives the young mind a visible presentment of what it should know. A remarkable aptness is developed in the chil-dren by the natural method of instruction employed, and the knowledge they gain they carry away with them, not forgetting or hating it, as is apt to be the case when school hours are long, tedious, hot and hard-seated.

The School of Languages is better attended than ever Hebrew seems to be taking a good root under the instruction of Professor Harper. The Assembly Herald says that "there is nothing in Chautauqua which has more of mental gymnastics in it than the study of Hebrew under Professor Harper." Dr. T. L. Flood, the proprietor of the paper, is an able and discreet man, and he would allow nothing to appear in it for which he would not vouch. MEN WHO SHAPE THE ENTERPRISE.

Reference to Dr. Flood brings up the manner of men who are the shapers-so to say-of life here, who give it its direction and scope. They are remarkable in their way. Dr. J. H. Vincent is already known, as to a certain extent is Lewis Miller, the millionnaire of Akron, Ohio, who reaps his fortune with his Buckeye mower. He is a man of quiet demeanor, but of unlimited "push" and determination. Dr. Flood is genial and shrewd, and understands the art of expressing his opinion without brushing too much against the sensibilities. C. E. Bishop, the editorial writer, a well-known journalist of Herald is a power here; it is the mouthplece of Chautauqua. The Rev. B. T. Vincent has already been referred to. He has the art of winning and holding the attention and zeal of his students. This is noticeable, for that matter, in nearly all the instructors. Professor W. C. Richards, the scientific lecturer, slthough not giving a sufficiently advanced phase of science to please some, nevertheless understands the average of his audience well and illustrates his subject agreeably. He is a nerv-ous, flowing speaker, yet at times a trifle diffuse. Professor Kumnock, in elecution, is doing good work. He gave the other night an interpretation to Macaulay's Horatius at the Bridge," which was excellent. Frofessor Shumway, a young man, has an enthusiastic Latin class, a token of their appreciation of him and the natural method. Professors MacClintock in Anglo-Saxon, Lummis in Greek, Lalande in French and Worman in German have like followings. The zeal-fervor generally-of these instructors is marked, and one must admit that they are an inspiration. Among the lady instructors are Mrs. B. T. Vincent, a woman of winning ways and incisive character, and Miss Fanny A. Dyer, the conductor of the Women's Devotional Con-ference, a woman of large heart and clear brain. To tuese, to be sure, must be added Mrs. Emma P. Ewing, whose lecture on bread on Wednesday was full of leave

tuese, to be sure, must be added Mrs. Emma P. Ewing, whose lecture on bread on Wednesday was full of leaven and was closely listened to by 2,000 women and such men as doubted their wives' ability to make the staff of life to perfection. Others among the women giving character and force to the Chantanqua idea are Mrs. Walter L. Sessions, Miss E. M. Reed, teacher of the Quincy method, and Mrs. C. R. Blanchall, of New-York. The lectures of Wallace Bruce in literature should have been mentioned, for the attendance upon them is very large. Those who are interested in psychology find Professor C. J. Little an agreeable speaker.

"Professor Frank Beard," as he is called, would annihilate Chantanqua were he to withdraw from it. He is the "funny" man, and draws pictures and makespuns with equal celerity. He teaches the "beautiful and attractive" art of drawing, and with his pupils revels in perspective, composition, design, method, light and shade with a reckless abandon. He and Professor Sherwin, the chorus leader and teacher in music, are the "good comrades" of Chautanqua and are always in good cheer except when Dr. Vincent "sits" upon them for using Scripture to air their wit with. Lessons in volce rulture are given by H. A. Moore.

Add to the studies already given the Tourists' Conference in the Temple, where ideal voyages are taken by stereopticon, lecture and conversation—to which the leading publishers of New-York have contributed an abundance of guide-books, and you will have the tinge of an idea of the amount of work that is going on here. It is enough to make one catch his breath. For nothing has been said of the "non-resident" lecturers, such as Judge Tourges, the Rer. Dr. Talmage, William Cumback and a bost of others. Every hour from 7 a. m., when the newshoy calls The Assembly Heraid and Tin New-York Trinunce. until 10 p. m., when the night beil rings in theleottagers to sleep and rings out the light, beil rings in the outer of the different and sone of them lights, to the the stage of the women of them lig

timate that one can take what he craves and leave the rest.

The newspaper correspondents of the western part of the State are here in full force, and some of them indulge the State are here in full force, and some of them indulge the State are here in full force, and some of them all is in pretty sharp criticism. The raciest one of them all is first the state are here in full force, and some of them all is first the state of the state of the state of ex-Congressman Walter Sessions. She is well known here as a contributor in prose and verse. The ex-Congressman is greatly interested in cattle ranches and talks of going to colorado. There was an "accidental" meeting of politicians here recently. Ex-Senator Fenton and Mr. Sessions were on the ground, and Dr. Fenner, of Fredonia, who wishes a State Senatorship, also "happened around." Judge Shorman was also here and many wondered "what it all meant." Senator John Shorman had departed. No harm has been done, however, apparently. The arrival of The Thiushe should be mentioned. As the boy at the news stand said: "The paper is kicked off the train at Westfield, or else we should not get it until noon the next day." The "kicking off" happens at 9 p. m., and The Thiushe is then rushed over to Chantanqua,—sixteen miles—by pony express, arriving at 11:30. It is then ready for distribution in the morning at 7 a. m., in company with The Assembly Heraid. Owing to the "kicking off" and the pony express, The TRIBUNE is the only New-York paper sold on the ground, for the other papers would not be here until after noon.

TRYING TO PASS AN ENGLISH TOKEN.

Edward McGuire was taken before Commissioner Edward McGuire was taken before Commissioner Shields yesterday to answer to a charge of passing counterfeit coin. He was arrested in the Jefferson Market Poifee Court, where he was awaiting the trial of a friend. The coin which he passed appears to be a token issued in the first year of Queen Victoria's reign, and is said to resemble somewhat an English half-sovereign. The reverse bears the impression of a horse and rider, with the date 1837 and the words "To Hauover." McGuire, when he offered the coin, said he supposed it was worth \$2 50. The prisoner was held in \$1,000 bail.

AFTER THE GREAT STRIKE.

AIMING TO DISRUPT THE BROTHERHOOD. PLEDGES EXACTED OF RETURNING STRIKERS-MANY TO BE LEFT WITHOUT EMPLOYMENT.

The striking telegraphers who were accepted by the Western Union Telegraph Company yesterday, were forced to sign an agreement by which they renounced their allegiance to the Brotherhood, and promised never to join any association which should attempt under any circumstances to dictate terms to the company either in regard to the hours of labor or the amount of pay. Apparently all signed the agreement willingly, but some of them hinted afterward that they considered the promise of no effect because it had been extorted under compulsion. They all signed the contract, however, with a readiness which seemed the expression of their relief that the struggle had been ended. None whose application was approved refused on account of the agreement to be reinstated. The principal anxiety seemed to be to get back on any terms.

The office of Superintendent Humstone was besieged all day by the applicants for work. Some of them entered the room with a jaunty air, but none was able to conceal the desire to secure the old place. Those who were successful in their application took no pains to hide their satisfaction, while those who were waiting their turn seemed envious of their happy comrades. There were from 75 to 100 operators taken back yesterday, out of about 125 applicants. Some of the late-comers consented to go to Chicago and other points to which the superintendent assigned them.

David II. Bates, assistant to the general manager, said: "There is nothing to be said about the strike except that it is ended. As a matter of fact it was ended on July 19, the very day on which it was begur. No one save the company seemed to appreciate this fact, but it was a fact nevertheless. There was not a m when the company had the faintest idea of yielding to the demands of the strikers. There was at no time a real necessity which even suggested the possibility of a compromise. So far as I know, here was not the suspicion of a difference in opinion among the directors of the company. They were united in the opposition to the

opinion among the directors of the company. They were united in the opposition to the demands of the Brotherhood. As to the policy of the company in regard to the strikers, I am, of course, not authorized to speak, but I imagine it will be fair and generous. I am sure that the company has no wish to be otherwise than liberal; it is willing to forget and forgive."

Press Agent Somerville suggested that the reports as to the condition of matters which had been made by the company from day to day had been fully justified by events. "The strikers overestimated their strength from the first," he said. "A good many members of the Brotherhood hesitated at the last moment and then they remained with the company. It is not true that General Eckert failed to appreciate the strength of the organization. He was surprised agreeably to find that so many of the operators remained at work when the strike was ordered. His administration of the affairs of the company has been free from mistakes, in spite of the bushels of advice which he has received since the beginning of the strike. The leaders of the strike, on the other hand, have misrepresented matters not only to the press but to the strikers themselves. Mr. Campbell, I see, confesses that the leaders despaired of success at the end of the first week. If they had told the Brotherhood this, they would have saved the strikers a great deal. At that time the company would have taken back nearly all the strikers, because it had filled their places temperarily only. Three days ago there were not over a thousand vacancies in the whole country which had not been filled permanently. It is impossible to say positively yet, but so fair as I can judge at least one-third of the strikers cannot possibly be reinstated. The company will not go back on the men who have stood by it. I think, however, that the number of the strikers has been exaggerated from the start. The Brotherhood claimed that 8,000 men quit work, but this was not a correct enumeration. If it was then hood claimed that 8,000 men quit work, but this was not a correct enumeration. If it was then more than one-half of them will be left out in the cold. I do not believe that the strikers numbered 5,000 all tod."

Another officer of the company said that the leaders had deceived the operators not only as to the extent and success of the strike, but also in regard to the funds of the association. He said that the early boast that the Brotherhood had \$140,000 in its carly boast that the Brotherhood had \$140,000 into treasury was as baseless as the subsequent assertion that the Kulghts of Labor had raised \$100,000 for the relief of the strikers. The lack of money and nothing class he said, led to the present surrender, which was, however, only a question of time. The strike could not have succeeded, because the company had decided that it would make no compromise if it had to close its offices everywhere.

decided that it would make no compromise it it had to close its offices everywhere.

None of the striking linemen were taken back by the company yesterday. It was said that their places had been filled permanently. Justice White, in the Tombs Police Court, required the striking linemen John Oliver and Jame Rourke, who were arrested for assaulting men who took their places in the Western Union Company's employ, to give bonds for their good behavior during the coming six months. Both men secured the necessary suretice.

THE FEELING IN THE BROTHERHOOD. THE ORGANIZATION TO BE MAINTAINED-POSSIBLE

SECESSION FROM THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR, The telegraphers met yesterday afternoon at Clarendon Hall and buried the late strike with suitable ceremonies. Master-Workman Mitchell called the meeting to order, and after giving a brief outline of the strike from its inception to its close, spoke of the need which had compelled its abandonment. He congratulated the strikers on the brave fight they had made, and said that while it was an apparent victory for the Western Union it was like the battle of Bunker Hill-a victory that was likely to cost the victor dearly in the end. He urged the operators and hnemen to return to work as soon as they could and submit to the mevitable with as good a grace as possible. He assured those of the strikers who might be left out, especially the women, that they would be taken care of until they found work. After Mr. Mitchell had concluded a resolution of confidence in District-Master-Workman John Campbell and the Executive Board, and of approval of their course in declaring the strike at an end so soon as it was apparent that it was hopeless, was introduced and passed without a dissenting voice. A vote of thanks to those who had aided the strike was also passed.

After the adjournment of the operators' meeting the linemen met, and the committee appointed to learn on what terms they could go back to work reported that Superintendent Humstone had said that there was no work for them. The report was received with derision. "It's all a game of bluff on the part of the Western Union," said one of the linemen; "we know that the company can't get along without us. Why, all the linemen the company has here are from country districts, and their places haven't been filled. Most of them are afraid of their lives, anyway, and are 'dead anxious' to get away. One thing is certainthey'll be very sorry if we are left. You can put it down that those who can go back are going back and those who can't go back are going back any-

The women also held an informal meeting. There are about forty women out of employment, and the Brotherhood will care for them until they secure situations. Miss Minnie E. Swan, Worthy Foreweman of the Local Assembly, said to a TRIBUNE reporter: "We are perfectly satisfied with the ontcome. We have entire confidence in the officers of the Brotherhood, and believe that they used every means in their power to win the strike. I don't doubt that the girls will find something to do in a short time."

EFFECT OF THE FAILURE ON THE BROTHERHOOD. "The Brotherhood will most certainly keep up its organization," said Master-Workman Campbell yesterday: "While we have been defeated we have accomplished some good. We have shown the company's officers our power, and they willthink a long time before treatingjus as and they willthink a long time before treatingus as
they did at the commencement of the strike if we
should present demands in the future. There is
very little soreness over the result, nearly the entire
Brotherhood realizing the fact that we did everything in our power to win. We should not have
given up the struggle as it was had we not received
requests to do so from a large number of Local Assemblies. We surrendered only after the last ray
of hope had departed."

John D. McClelland said: "The failure of the
strike may be attributed to three causes—lack of

John D. McClelland said: "The failure of the strike may be attributed to three causes—lack of funds, an underestimate of the strength of our opponents, and the ease with which the public adapts itself to a change in the condition of affairs no matter how uncomfortable it may be. The lessons learned in this strike will make us irresistable in the future."

John Mitchell said: "We went home last night and had a good night's rest. We came to Clarendon Hall this morning, and after calmly and dispassionately considering the

situation came to the conclusion that the interests of the Brotherhood were best conserved by declaring the strike at an end. We are not satisfied with the course of the Knights of Labor, and one of the results of the knights of Labor, and one of the results of the strike may be a severance of connec-tion between the Brotherhood of Telegraphers and that organization. That is my opluion at all events. The Brotherhood will undoubtedly continue in existence and will be even stronger in the future than it has been in the past."

MEN APPLYING FOR WORK. FAILURE OF EFFORTS TO PROLONG THE STRIKE-

ABANDONMENT OF THE BROTHERHOOD. CHICAGO, Aug. 18 .- Despite the attitude taken by the local assembly of telegraphers last night, this morning witnessed what appears to be a decided break in their ranks. Up to noon more than fifty telegraphers had made personal application to Superintendent Tubbs for reinstatement and thirty-nine had tendent Tubos for reinstatement and turry-mae has been given places. Superintendent Clowrey has reports from Indianapolis and Cincinnati to the effect that all opposition from workmen is ceasing there and that a full force will be on duty to night. MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 18.—The telegraph strike here

has ended. Nearly all the striking operators have applied for work, and two have been reinstated.

PittsBurg, Penn., Aug. 18.—Manager Lloyd, of the Western Union Office here, was busy all the morning receiving applications from the strikers for reinstatement. Out of sixty-five who quit work at the beginning of the strike, all but fifteen were taken back upon promising to renounce the Brotherhood. The Knights of Labor are everely denounced by the strikers for failing to give the support promised. This morning the Brotherhood issued a circular which states that they will continue to receive contributions for those who have been thrown

receive contributions for those who have been thrown out of employment.

The striking operators kept applying for work in small squads up to 1 o'clock, when a stampede occurred, and from that time until a late hour this afternoon the hallway leading to the office of Superintendent Lubbs was crowded. A number of those applying were refused positions for reasons best known to the officials. Practically, the entire working force of the Baltimore and Ohlo Company were taken back. About one hundred operators met at the Uhirich Hall at 2 o'clock tols afternoon, when the leaders acknowledged that the cause was lost, and advised the men to seek work. The Chicago office is now fully manued.

WASHINGTON MEN WITHOUT WORK. WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 .- Shortly after 12 clock to-day Master Workman Sheibley, heading a prossion of about seventy-five of the striking telegraphers, entered the Western Union office and made his way to the private office of Manager Clarke, where General Superintendent Tinker and ex-Manager Whitney were engaged in conversation. Addressing Manager Clarke, Mr. Sheibley said t "Mr. Clarke, we, the strikers, have endeavored to make a good fight against the Western Union Telegraph Company, but we have been beaten, and we acknowledge it. Now, I represent, as the master workman of this assembly, a number of first-class operators who will do you good service if restored to their desks. Can you employ any of them?" Mr. Clarke replied: "We have no vacancies for first-class men, as replied: "We have no vacancies for first-class men, as all such positions have been filled by men from distant places. I may need some low-priced men, but as yet cannot say anything definite." Mr. Sheluley then, in behalf of the linemen, asked if anything could be done for them. Mr. Clarker piled that he had no vacancies for linemen, but there might be some positions left open for them in New-York. With regard to this, bowever, he could not speak positively. Referring again to the operators, Mr. Clarke said that there might be some positions in Pittsburg which they could secure.

THE SITUATION IN PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18.-Manager Jones, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, received last night and to-day about seventy-five applications from striking telegraphers for reinstatement. Mr. Jones says a number of those who went out on strike will be left enough operators on hand here to conduct its business, but that about thirry vacancies will be created by releving from duty that number of operators who were prought here from other piaces and sending them back to their nomes. None of the strikers have yet been taken back. without positions. He says that the company has

RESUMPTION OF WORK AUTHORIZED. PITTSBURG, Aug. 18.—Secretary Hughes, of the Brotherhood of Telegraphers, says he has informed all the assemblies that they may return to work in accordance with the telegram from John Campbell. He said he was satisfied the strike was a failure after the third day. Members of the Brotaerhood attribute the defeat to the Knights of Labor, who, they say, failed to give them the support they nad promised.

VIEWS OF AN ENGLISH TELEGRAPHIST.

ENGLISH OPERATORS BETTER PAID-ONE NECESSARY EFFECT OF THE STRIKE.

James Pierrepont Simpson, an officer in the British Postal Telegraph service, arrived in New-York Priday on his way to Panama. Mr. Simpson, who is a practical electrician and an expert operator, is going to Panama to inspect the canal operations there and to mancertain, if possible, if international telegraphic com-munication can be expedited in consequence of M. de Lessep's great engineering achievement. To a TRIB-UNE reporter Mr. Simpson said that British operators

"A number of the telegraph operators employed in the Central Office, London," he said, "have travelled in the United States, and know from experience the purchasing power of money. They consider the remuneration of American operators all the way from 15 to 20 per cent less than their own. The Submarine Telegraph Company of England will employ only first-class operators, but it is willing to pay for such far higher salaries than are sanctioned by the British Treasury authorities ; onsequently it entices away from the Government all Government telegraph operators in England-and they comprise about 80 per cent of all the operators in the country-vary from 30s. (\$7.50) to \$2.10s. (\$12.50) per week, although many of them realize much more than that by working overtime - a practice that is discouraged

and avoided as much as possible. "The operators in the employ of Supmarine Telegraph Company and of Buron Reuter's company are paid about 25 per cent more than those who work for the Government, but the latter offers the advantage of a pension for long service which is not given by the private corporations. On the whole, I think that the plea of the striking American operators that they are not so well paid as their English cousins is a just one and can be submantiated."

Do you think that the dissatisfaction of the English operators is likely to develop into a strike !" Well, hardly. It is a far look ahead. A sudden "Well, hardly. It is a far look ahead." A sudden and great rise in the price of the commodities of life without increase of salary by the Government might precipitate, er even produce, such a result. But, certainly, such a difficulty would be settled without recourse to a suspension of business, if it was to arise during the official administration of Postunster-General Fawcett. He is a wonderful man whose brain seems literally to teem with ideas of great public value. He runs the British Postai and Telegraph Service more economically than did any of his predecessors; yet all employes are better paid, work is more fairly distributed a mona the various departments, and the service more efficiently maintained. Mr. Fawcett is popular with all employes, and especially so just now with the public, who regard his recently introduced Parcels Post as an unmixed blessing, and daily wonder at the returns which are published, and which show what an enormous impetus it has given to business."

"Mat do you think will be the result of the strike in this country!"

"Leoud not offer an optation op that. I think this.

this country !" "I could not offer an opinion of the wester that whether the strikers win or lose they will be treated with more respect by their employers be reafter. In any future controversy I do not think that the Western Union Company would adopt so haughty an attitude as to decline to reply to the representations of

THE MIDNIGHT MISSION.

The Midnight Mission, at No. 260 Greene-st .. established sixteen years ago, for the purpose of reforming unfortunate women, offers a quiet retreat where they can go at will and be encouraged to change their lives They stay for as short or as long a time as they themselves may elect. All compulsion is carefully avoided. The main object is to give the inmates a chance to secure rest and peace of mind amid homelike surroundings and influences. The mission is under the management of a board of trustees composed of influential men, with an auxiliary ladies' committee. A chaplain is attached to the house. Physicians give their services gratuitously. The members of the board and the ladies' committee exert themselves actively at the mission, but the general house management is confided to the Protestant Episco-pal Sisterhood of St. John Baptist. Said one of the Sisters to a TRIBUNE reporter recently: "We belong to the Church of England, and are a branch of the Mother House in East Seventeenth-st. There are about twenty of us, and our work here hitherto has been mostly among the Germans. The first of last May three or four of us began this work here. The trustees own the house, but began this work here. The trustees own the house, but its running expenses are met by a portion of the city Excise Fund and by contributions. We have, on an average, twenty-five women here, their ages varying from seventeen to twenty-seven. The immates help about the house, sew, read, sing, have occasional games, etc. We try to teach them means of living after leaving us, and we secure situations for many of them. One of the pleasantest features of the work has been the number of those restored to their families and friends. Of course, some of them go back to their former life, but happily only few. We often receive letters from former limances who are now pursuing happy lives elsewhere. Yes, we welcome gifts of clothing as well as of money from any source. Though Protestant Episcopal services are held here, we do not allow any sectarian influence, and all denominations confribute to the work. Contrary to a current idea, women of this class are peculiarly susceptible to humanizing influences."

AT THE FEDERAL CAPITAL

DECISION IN A CIVIL RIGHTS CASE. WASHINGTON-RESTAURANT KEEPER FOUND GUILTY UNDER THE LAW.

rendered by Judge Mills, in the Police Court of this city to-day, in the civil rights case of the Rev. George H. Smith (colored), of Norwich, Conn., against James W. Bell, proprietor of a restaurant in Pennsylvania-ave The ground of complaint was that Bell had denied the accommodations of his restaurant to the plaintiff on account of the latter's color, and suit was brought to enforce the criminal provisions of the set of March 1, 1875. The Court holds that under the common law an innkeeper is bound to take in and receive all travellers and way farers, and that by the act of March 1, 1875, it is made a misdemeanor to discriminate against a traveller on account of race and color, regardless of any previous condition of servitude. A restaurant keeper has the right to establish certain regulations as to hours for meals, and to designate certain places or seats for customers; but such hours and seats must be the same for all, or if any discrimination be made, it must be made upon some principle or for some reason that the law recognizes as just and reasonable and not on account of color, race or previous condition of servitude. All guests of an inn or restaurant must be given equal privileges, and the places designated for them must be accessible to all respectable persons at a uniform rate of charge. From these principles it follows that the defendant in discriminating against the complainant, Smith, on account of his race and color, was guilty of a misdemeanor and incurred the penalty preserribed by the second section of the Civil Rights act of 1875. Judgment is entered accordingly. nodations of his restaurant to the plaintiff on ac-

cordingly.

This case is in some respects a novel one, since it is the first attempt to enforce the penalty under the second section of the Civil Rights act, which makes a violation of the law a misdemeanor, and it is the first effort made to enforce the criminal provisions of the law in a territory where the Congress of the United States has exclusive and absolute legislative jurisdiction.

THE DUTY ON ROUND IRON. TWO QUESTIONS NOW BEFORE THE TREASURY DE-

PARTMENT.

Washington, Aug. 18 .- Judge French, acting Secretary of the Treasury, has addressed a letter to James M. Swank, secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association, Philadelphia, in regard to duties on fron under the new tariff, in which he says: "There are two questions before the Department in connection with the duty on round iron. The first is as to the rate of duty on round iron in coils or loops, not thinner than No. 5, wire gauge, and intended for, or adapted to, the manufacture of rivets, screws, nails and fence wire. Paragraph 180 of the Treasury tariff provides in terms for this class of articles, while paragraph 150 provides in general terms for round from in coils or rods at a much higher rate of duty. It is the impression of the Department that all round fron rods of the size specified in paragraph 180, adapted to the manufacture of rivets, screws, nails or fence wires, and which the im-porter may declare are intended for such purposes, must be admitted at the same rate of duty specified in said paragraph 180.

The second question is whether the concluding proviso of paragraph 148, regulating the duty on iron in the manufacture of duty on iron in the manufacture of which charcoal is used as fuel, applies to wirefrods, either of the character mentioned in paragraphs 150 or 180, or whether the \$22 per ton on charcoal iron can only be applied to the king of iron mentioned in paragraph 145. The Department at present is inclined to the latter view, which would leave wire rods unaffected by the provise specified. Should your association desire to present statements on either or both of those topics, it is requested that they do so at an early day, as parties are presents the Department for a decision by which they may regulate their interests."

A NATIONAL BANKRUPT LAW. A CONFERENCE OF BUSINESS MEN UNANIMOUSLY FAVOR ITS ENACTMENT.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 .- It is understood that a prominent Democratic Congressman, who was at a conference of leading business men in Phdadelphia, yesterday, has agreed to introduce at the first opportunity a bill for a national bankrupt law, and to exert his influence to secure early and favorable ction upon it by the House. It is said that at the conference mentioned there were representatives of large business interests in Boston and New-York, as well as in Philadelphia, and that there was a unanimou expression in favor of a national law to govern proceedexpression in favor of a national law to govern proceedings in bankruptcy. The friends of such a law worked
zealously during the last Congress to secure legislation
on the subject, but were unsuccessful, mainly, as it
seemed, breause they worked at cross-purposes. There
were two bills proposed and the friends of either bill
appeared to be less auxious about any legislation thau
they were to defeat the bill proposed by the other side.
If they shall be able to agree upon a single measure and
support it, the prospects of its passage will be fair,
although not so promising as they would have been with
a Republican majority in the House.

THE YELLOW FEVER AT PENSACOLA. SURGEON OWEN REPORTED TO BE DOWN-MEAS

URES OF PRECAUTION. Washington, Aug. 18.-A telegram was received at the Navy Department to-day from Pensacola, but, as it related to Departmental matters, Commodore English declined to make it public. He said, however, that no new cases of yellow fever were reported. Surgeon Owen, who is stationed at the yard, in the first dispatch announcing the appearance of yellow fever at Pensacola was said to be ill, and the inference was that partment. The telegram received this morning says that Surgeon Owen is still iil.

Private information has been received from Pensacota to the effect that Surgeon Oven's discuss is yellow fever; that there are five cases in the yard and tures outside, and there is dauger of the spreading of the discusse. Assistant Surgeon Martin and a civilian physician are looking after the sick.

The Surgeon-General, with the approval of the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, to-day authorized the Collector of Cincon.

The Surgeon-General, with the approval of the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, to-day authorized the Collector of Customs at Pensacola to employ as many men for quarantine duty as are necessary to establish a corridon around the Navy Yard. The Surgeon-General also sent the following dispatch to the president of the Pensacola Board of Health: "I advise another house-to-house inspection, to commence immediately, not that Pensacola appears in material danger if quarantine is enforced, but to make certain that the city is free from fever."

THE ILGES COURT-MARTIAL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 .- The proceedings n the court martial case of Colonel Hges have been referred by the Judge-Advocate-General to Adjutant-General Drum. The Court found him guilty and recommended his dismissal. The papers will remain recommended his disables. The papers of the Secre-tary of War. The verdict of the Court will doubtless receive the approval of the President and Secretary as it is well known that both are anxious to adopt stringent measures to prevent the duplication of pay accounts by Army officers.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18,-Chief Engineer Robert Danby was placed on the retired list to-day. Passed Assistant Engineer W. A. Windsor has been detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Tennessee.

Passed Assistant Engineer L. W. Robinson has been detached from the Tenuesse ande ordered home, prelimi-nary to an examination for promotion. Passed Assistant Surgeon S. H. Griffith has been detached from the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery and granted six months' leave of absence, with permission to go abroad. The Kearsarge, now at the New-York Navy Yard, having passed a most creditable inspection, will soon leave that port for the European station.

ARMY ORDERS.

Washington, Aug. 18 .- Leave of absence for one month from September 1 has been granted First Licatemant Benjamin H. Cheever, jr., 6th Cavalry. The following transfers in the 4th Artillery have been made: First Lieutenant Charles A. L. Totten from light Battery B to Battery G; First Lieutenant Leverett H. Walker, from Battery G to light Battery B.

WASHINGTON NOTES. WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 18, 1883. A New National Bank.—The Acting Controller of the Corrency has authorized the Merchant's National Bank of Charlotte, Mich., to begin business with a cap-ital of \$50,000.

Model of a Chuiser -A beautiful model of a 6,006 ton cruiser, designed by Commodores Wilson and Shock, has been hing upon the wall of Secretary Chandler's room at the Navy Department. This is the design which was before the Naval Advisory Board last year.

CONTRACTS AWARDED .- Contracts for furnishing genconfracts awarded.—Contracts for furnishing general supplies for all the life-saving stations for the current fiscal year have been awarded to R. A. Robbins, F. E. McAllister, S. A. Schoomaker & Co., Sussfeld, Larseb & Nordlinger, E. Imhauser, C. S. Merriman and J. M. Hegemen, of New York City; Charles E. Folger, Lockport, Niagara County, N. Y.; Dean Brothers & Sanbors, Portland, Mc.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS .- The amount of bonds em REDEMITION OF BOS.—the Repeat of the 121st call thus far redeemed is \$529,000. These bonds were redeemed with interest to dat, of presentation. Heighning with Wednesday, \$5,000,000 of the bonds in the 121st call will be redeemed weekly, without rebate of interest, until the entire amount of the 3-y per cent bonds outstanding and not previously called—about \$82,000,000—has been redeemed.

A BRIGHT FORECAST.

Prom The Morning Journal.

Mr. Whitelaw Reid rendered a valuable public service yesterday in presenting in The Trinners the opinions of a large number of representative men on the present business situation. They all agree that the outlook for the fall is exceedingly bright. Furchases are, as a rule, heavy, and collections prampt. Anything like a panic is out of the question. Even the gentlemen prominent in Wall street who have been interviewed on the subject declare that the recent flurry in stocks had no influence whatever on the general course of trade, and that

councation in fact. The Boston railures in the business were the result solely of over-aveculable the great banks are sound, the crops are excelle the foreign demand for our products is likely to be TRE TRIDURE'S review of the situation cannot allay whatever apprehensions may exist as immediate future. It was the right thing done right time. WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 .- A decision was

-- THE CHICAGO MARKET.

LARD AND PORK HIGHER-WHEAT LOWER-THE LARD INQUIRY. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

CHICAGO, Aug. 18 .- There was a little

whirl around the provision pit to-day. September lard sold up so that it was at a premium over October, and thereupon everybody began to talk of a lard squeeze Fairbanks men stood in the pit bidding the stuffun while the brokers from the packing company's office stood around and talked it up, and sold on the sly. There is to be a squeeze, not a corner, according to the wiseacres. A lard man who does much figuring on the stock in store and who writes long circulars, and who is seldom as well posted, says that there are only 35,000 tierces of contract lard in store to-night, and that the stock is being cut down 10,000 tierces per week. The manufacture he figures at 5,000, and the shipments he estimates at 15,000 tierces per week. He thinks that the situation is becoming week. He thinks that the situation is becoming interesting, that there is likely to be a sharp advance, and that the "shorts" will be called upon for big margins, but that the holders will sell out. Clifton, Fowler's manager, says that there is some "monkeying" going ou, that his concern is "short" some thousands of tierces of lard, but that they have got forty days to make it, and will do it with their thirty-two little lard tanks. One hundred pounds of lard can be got out of each animal, if fat hogs are bought now, and there is no difficulty in getting them. September lard closed at 8.421gc. cash, and Octo

ber at the same figure.

The range in the fluctuation of wheat was very narrow to-day—less than 9 cent. The movement was down hill. The August and September options closed 4 cent under last night's. The shipments of wheat during the week were a little larger than the receipts, but not so much larger as to make anybody s on that score. The shipments to-day were 168,000 bushels and the engagements 278,000, but there are lots of wheat here for sale by the Kent clique. The volume of business has been exceptionally small during the week and this has caused a feeling of depression. If the actilement of the telegraph strike increases business next week, if there are no more failures, and if the shipments continue as good as last week, which is likely, wheat is likely to advance just a trille. August closed to-night at \$1 01% and September at \$1 0219. The old Baltimore and Ohio operators appeared at their keys on Change to-day. George Brines' closing address for the pro-

in the lard case will be printed by Monday and distributed. This is to offset the publication of the Fowlers address, five hundred copies of which were distributed Pork was five cents higher to-day out of sympathy with lard, and so were ribs, but no speculation in either to speak of.
There were only 69,000 hogs received last week, 20,000
of which were shipped and yet the price tumbled 76
cents per hundred. Corn was 4 cent lower to-day because the temperature bereabours was high. The shipments were larger than the receipts, although the men,
however, who are betting on an early
rost are in the dumps. A verdict in
the Fowler-McGeoch case will probably
be reached on Tuesday. Whatever it is, a great deal of
litigation is certain to follow. If the Fowlers are acquitted it is believed that they will bring libel suits
against all who have been connected with their prosecution. If the Fowlers are found guilty, McGeogh will
have a claim against them for \$400,000. There were
40,000 theree of hard of the James Wright & Co. brand
walth McGeogh took as \$11.50. If the lard is
found to be adulterated, the delivery will be declared
i regular, and as lard is cheaper now the Scotchman can round to be additerated, the delivery will be declared a regular, and as lard is cheaper now the Scotchman can claim his \$400,000. The Fowlers say they have spect \$50,000 in their defence. It is said that there is virtually a corner in hams now, and that the stock and price are controlled by Armonr. It is a matter, however, simply between buyers and Armour. There are no "shorts."

THE METROFOLITAN OPERA-HOUSE.

FEATURES OF ITS INTERNAL DECORATIONS-WHY THE DOORWAYS WERE BUILT LOW.

Standing in the middle of what will eventually be the auditorium of the new opera-house, one is enabled to main a partial idea of the immense size of the future home of Italian opera. That the impression of vastness will be increased materially when what is now a bare, wooden stepped flooring is covered with orches chairs and rich carpets, when the boxes, which are now simply judicated by usadorned partitions, are enriched by the gorgeous hangings which have already been specially manufactured in England, goes without the caying. The interior work has at last arrived at such a stage that the is possible to judge of the effect of the decorations. The fronts of the five tiers of boxes and balconies are treated in a simple and almost severe style of relief decoration, and the sweep of the huge horseshee is unrelieved by any break or sudden turn. The relief work itself is kept very low, the projections and sinkings apparently being intended more as a guide to the color decorator than for the purpose of producing light and shade effects. This treatment produces a result in which simplicity and dignity are marked characteristics. The detail is carefully designed in the style of a severe form of early Italian Renaissance, and care has evidently been taken by the architect to avoid any pandering to the fleeting architectural fashions of the hour. The "royal touch" of Queen Anne, of late years so painfully abused, is con-

spicuous by its absence.

The color decorators are already at work on the proscenium arch, and on the portion of their work already completed the effect of the whole may be predicted. The key-note of the color scheme is yellow running from a pale, delicate primrose to a rich, ruddy old gold, and depending in great measure on the varied tones which are given by the lavish use of gilding. The hangings will preserve the same scheme and promise to light up well and give a harmonious effect to a feature which too often is a distressing discord in the general color

In conversation with J. Cleveland Cady, the architect, a Tribune reporter referred to the criticism which had been passed on his work concerning the lowness of the principal entrances. "If people only knew," said Mr. Cady, "what varied and irreconcitable features an architect has to consider in planning a building of this importance they would not be so ready with their strictures. I admitted doors are rather lower than the size of the elevation seems to demand. But I had other taings to consider. An important element in the general plan is a large ball-room which comes directly over the entrance. In order to get tals en suite with the dining and reception rooms. I had to keep the heads of the door arches at their present level. Otherwise I should have had to break the connection and thus ruin one of my most attractive points, and one which will probably bring as much money to the coffers of the company as the theatestiself. We have no place in New York where a large public or private ball can comfortably be given, and this will supply the want."

"Are you satisfied with the stage of progress of the work?"

"Thoroughly so. I have no doubt that by October the building will be ready for occupancy. By the way, there In conversation with J. Cleveland Cady, the

"Thoroughly so. I have no doubt that by October the building will be ready for occupancy. By the way there is another point I should like to call your attention to, and that is the completely fireproof character of the whole building. Even the auditorium floor is hard concrete on which the floor boards are laid, so that were they to catch fire they would simply smoulder and never reach a blaze. All the stairs are of iron, so is the roof, and the portidors are all finished either in concrete or incurating payement. An audience may enter that building and sit out the performance with an absolute consciousness that no fire is possible."

THE COURTS.

WILL OF DR. BOSTWICK.

The will of the late Dr. Homer Bostwick was filed yesterday for probate. Dr. Bostwick gives to his wife his household furniture, a full-length portral in oil of himself, his books and certain articles of personal ornament. To his son Homer he gives an oli painting of himself as colonel of the 11th Regiment some jewelry and other articles. To his son Orido he gives a rifle, a revolver, a sword and epaulets. His walking canes are distributed among his sons. waiking cames are distributed among his sons. His distinguisters receive several family portraits. He divides the residue of his property among his wife and children. He expresses in his will his desire to be buried in Greenwood Cemetery in a metallic coffia, and dressed in a shirt and white cravat. The will bears date July 25, 1883. Mrs. Bostwick and Homer Bostwick, Jr., are appointed executrix and executor of the will.

CIVIL NOTES.

The statement that Mrs. Maria V. A. Pike, in the complaint in her suit against her husband, George S. Pike, for a divorce, charged him with having kicked her, is not correct. Mrs. Pike charges Mr. Pike with have ing struck her and with other nukind acts, but she does not charge that he kicked her. Mr. Pike delies Mrs. Pike to preduce any witness to substantiate her charges.

COURT CALENDARS-AUGUST 20. SUPARKE COURT-CHANGERS-Before Potter, J.-Third Monday motion calcudar, SUPARKE COURT-SPECIAL TERM-Adjourned notil August SUPERIOR COURT—SPRCIAL TRAM—Before Sedgwick, C. P.—
SCHERIOR COURT—SPRCIAL TRAM—Before Van Brent, J.—
NO CALENDAR

Mr. Wolohin, of Albany, Fla, set a hen on hen's eggs.
Mr. Wolohin lifted her up the other day and found he keeping yarm tures young kittens, a pewder gourd and a door knob, and he's putting in his time now wondering how it occurred, instead of laying for his neighbor's boy.

[Boston Post.